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COMMENTARIES CRITICIZE ROME NATO COUNCIL SESSION

Zinovyeva Comment

LD070600 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 6 May 81

[TASS news analyst Natalya Zinovyeva commentary: "Policy of Deception"]

[Text] Moscow, 6 May, TASS--It was almost at the moment of the signing in Rome of the final communique by the NATO Council session which ended on Tuesday, that State Department spokesman David Passage told one of the regular briefings in Washington that the United States' attitude to the SALT issue was still under consideration. He said that no concrete decisions had been taken on the U.S. policy in the issue.

This remark is noteworthy as it sheds new light on the manoeuvre by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig at the session in Rome, who promised that the United States would start talks with the Soviet Union on medium-range nuclear missile control in the SALT framework by the end of this year.

Passage's admission is another sign that the Haig promises were just a political trick. It is obvious that the United States simply decided to give its NATO partners an "argument" to calm down strong opposition to the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Washington consciously deceived the Western public, just as it did at the NATO Council session in Brussels in December 1979, when the United States delegates talked about what they called a dual decision. The message behind the decision was that if the U.S. allies accepted the plan to deploy nuclear medium-range nuclear missiles, Washington would start talks on their limitation with the Soviet Union and would ratify the SALT II treaty.

In practice, however, the dual decision actually amounted to Washington's unconditional demand for the stationing of missiles in Europe.

Other evidence of Washington's true intentions was provided by the recent designation of Eugene Rostow and Edward Rowny, two died-in-the-wool opponents of SALT and other arms limitation agreements, to senior offices related to disarmament talks and arms control. The essence of these designations can be summed up as follows: Wolves are set to keep the sheep.

The attitude of U.S. NATO allies in Europe is also noteworthy. They do not only ensure their countries' security but, on the contrary, increase the menace of a nuclear holocaust by agreeing to station missiles on their territories. The so-called modernization of nuclear weapons, declared in the Rome communique as a paramount task of the North Atlantic bloc, was devised by the Pentagon and NATO military as a means to attain the sole aim of tipping the military balance in Europe in favour of NATO and breaking the USSR-U.S. strategic military equilibrium--something that objectively serves peace.

Communique Criticized

LD062010 Moscow TASS in English 1919 GMT 6 May 81

["The Course of Confrontation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Rome, 6 May, TASS--The communique has been released here of the NATO Council session held on May 4 and 5 at the level of ministers of foreign affairs. On the eve of the session, in the capitals of West-European countries a no small amount of statements was made about the danger which is contained in the current course of the U.S. administration of an unchecked arms race and confrontation with the socialist countries.

In this connection, the hope was expressed that the arguments of those West European governments which speak out in favour of continuing detente and the West-East dialogue will exert a definite influence on the American representatives at the session in Rome.

A reading of the text of the communique indicates that the session took a different course. Clearer than any other NATO document of recent years, the communique indicates that the North Atlantic bloc has been and remains an aggressive grouping, that its participants are still prisoners of prejudices inherited from the times of the cold war. In fact, the communique makes no mention of the tasks of the development of peaceful and equal co-operation between states, or of joint and equivalent efforts of the sides to restrict the arms race. Equality and equal security as a principle to underlie the conduct of relations between states is consigned to oblivion. Instead, the communique sets forth unfounded demands to the socialist countries and above all to the Soviet Union.

Under the specious pretext of counteracting the so-called "Soviet threat," the session's participants proclaimed a whole programme for unfolding an arms race in Europe and other areas of the world, as well as for coordinating actions in order to strengthen the penetration into the developing countries of Asia and Africa and to exert imperialist pressure on them. The communique emphasizes the intention of the USA and of a number of other countries to create an additional potential for military interference in different areas of the world beyond the geographical sphere of NATO's activities allegedly for "containing aggression" or under the guise of meeting the "requests of other countries for assistance in counter-acting threats to their security and independence."

Dictated by hostility to the world of socialism, the communique of the NATO council contains gross distortions of facts concerning the alignment of forces between the NATO bloc and the Warsaw Treaty member countries. This apparently was considered necessary in order to continue to deceive the public opinion about the real aims of the military policy being imposed by the United States.

Resorting to the method of juggling with facts, the ministers attempted once again to justify the decision taken in December 1979 on deploying in Western Europe new American nuclear missiles which are alleged to constitute a response to the modernization by the Soviet Union of its medium-range nuclear forces. This NATO decision is passed off as the "only real basis for the adoption of parallel measures of controlling the nuclear forces of the theatre of military operations."

In this context, the session's participants rejected the Soviet proposal to impose a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear forces. The arguments adduced to justify such a short-sighted approach testify to the fact that the USA and some of their allies have set themselves the aim to spare no efforts in order to deploy the new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe and that the stationing of these additional nuclear means pursues far-reaching aggressive designs.

The communique speaks about the "intention of the USA to begin talks with the Soviet Union on the control of nuclear forces of the theatre of military operations within the SALT framework toward the close of the current year." Such a consent, however, is linked with a number of conditions. Political news analysts note that the statement of the Americans about their intention to begin these negotiations constitutes, above all, an attempt to dampen the growing protest in the countries of Western Europe against being made hostages of U.S. militarism.

The communique repeatedly uses such terms as "genuine nonalignment", "genuine detente", "more constructive relations between West and East", etc. But these terms are given different contents suiting only one side, namely the USA and their allies. Evidence thereof is the approach adopted by the Council's session to the Madrid meeting on Security and Co-operation in Europe. The communique sets forth a whole set of conditions on whose implementation, in NATO's opinion, the success of the meeting ought to depend. These conditions include an unqualified acceptance by the Soviet Union of the West's proposal on convening a conference on disarmament in Europe with the extention of confidence-building measures to the whole of the European Continent, from the coast of the Atlantic Ocean to the Ural Mountains.

The question about a corresponding extention of the zone of confidence-building measures on the part of the Western states is left without any answer.

The position taken by the ministers in Rome holds out no promise of any changes at the Vienna talks on mutual force and armaments reductions in central Europe. Actually, the participants in the NATO session have reaffirmed their negative approach to the problems under discussion in Vienna.

The communique appears to lack any indications to the SALT II treaty and to the problem of arms limitations as a whole. Neither are there any indications as to any readiness on the part of the USA and Great Britain to bring to a positive fruition the negotiations on ending nuclear weapons' tests, or to any intention on the part of the NATO members to adopt a constructive position on the other aspects of disarmament at the talks now in progress. All this testifies only to one thing--namely, the unwillingness of the American administration to act in a constructive spirit.

The communique of the NATO Council session indicates that the pace in Rome was set by the American representatives. It was actually they who dictated to the other members of the aggressive bloc their own concept for the conduct of world affairs and compelled the West-Europeans to assume financial and other commitments imposing additional burdens and trials on the peoples of their countries.

SOVIET OFFERS ON EUROPEAN ARMS TOPICS REITERATED

LD061351 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by S. Tarov under the rubric "The Course Is the Peoples' Security": "Dictated By Vital Necessity"]

[Text] The results of the 26th CPSU Congress and the broad, realistic program of constructive measures adopted at the congress and aimed at preventing man's slide toward nuclear war, curbing the arms race, and preserving and intensifying detente remain a topic of lively discussion and careful study in public, political and government circles in all countries of the world. Numerous commentaries note that this program contains a realistic and balanced assessment of the international situation and takes account of people's anxiety for the destiny of peace in the current decade.

The Soviet Union's readiness to conduct dialogue and to effect a collective quest for solutions to the problems of peace and the people's security met with a positive response among representatives of the most diverse political orientations. The USSR is a state of peace, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes, and the pose of Mars, the thundering god of war, is alien to it. West European capitals are noting that the U.S. ruling circles' calculations aimed at drawing the Soviet Union into confrontation and at provoking it to retaliatory "tough measures" have not been vindicated: The CPSU has reaffirmed the continuity and stability of Lenin's peace-loving foreign policy course. By making the new proposals, the USSR was opening up a prospect of easing tension in international relations and of creating favorable opportunities for constructive talks on urgent and acute problems. The Western states, O. Palme, chairman of the Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party, stated, will be making a big mistake if they limit themselves to rejecting the new Soviet proposals. The detente process cannot be allowed to be broken off.

The Soviet proposals were made with consideration for the situation prevailing in the world and the requirement for additional efforts to avert the threat of war. In Europe confidence-building measures in the military sphere can serve this objective.

In past years the Warsaw Treaty states, in full accordance with the Helsinki Final Act, have implemented confidence-building measures, including giving advance notification of large-scale military exercises by ground forces and inviting observers from other countries to these exercises.

It is universally acknowledged that this helps to ease tension and strengthen stability and security in Europe. The proposals made by the Soviet Union in October 1979 and supported by the other Warsaw Treaty countries were a manifestation of interest in further advancing on this path. They provided for the readiness--on a reciprocal basis--not to hold military exercises involving more than 40,000-50,000 men and for the extension of advance notice given. It was also proposed to give notification of large-scale air naval exercises close to the territorial waters of the countries which took part in the all-European conference and also of large-scale troop movements.

The Soviet Union has now taken a major step toward the Western countries' persistent wishes by agreeing to expand the zone of application of these measures to the entire European part of the USSR, on condition that the confidence-building zone is also expanded by the Western states. However, as has been observed before, some people in the West have eagerly welcomed only the Soviet readiness to take such a step, without so far displaying any readiness to make a positive response themselves. Yet confidence-building measures are effective only when both sides undertake equal commitments ruling out the possibility of acquiring one-sided military advantages. Consequently, all the components of the military-strategic balance of forces must be considered: not only ground forces but also air and naval forces, and not only the forces of the European countries but also of the United States and Canada, in brief all the factors determing the balance of forces in Europe.

In submitting this proposal the USSR has considerably facilitated the talks at the Madrid meeting of states which took part in all-European conference, where the problem of confidence-building measures is viewed in the context of the proposal to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. The adoption of the Soviet proposal would help to strengthen confidence and to ease mutual suspicion. The CPSU Central Committee report to the 26th party congress called the problem of limiting and reducing strategic armaments and extraordinary one. While observing the principle of parity and equal security, the USSR declares its readiness to continue talks immediately with the United States on this question while preserving everything positive achieved in this sphere. The United States and its allies, particularly the nuclear powers, cannot ignore the display of such readiness for the speediest continuation of the SALT process, which accords with the vital needs of all states, including the United States itself. Our proposal to limit the deployment of new U.S. nuclear submarines and similar Soviet submarines and to ban the modernization of existing ballistic missiles on these submarines and the creation of new missiles is aimed at curbing the race in dangerous types and systems of nuclear missile weapons.

The problem of European security has always been and remains a subject of special concern to the Soviet state. Two military-political groupings oppose each other on the European Continent and powerful arsenals of modern armaments are concentrated here. To achieve military superiority, the Pentagon and NATO headquarters intend to deploy in a number of West European countries U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles aimed at targets deep inside Soviet territory. Combined with the U.S. doctrine of "limited" nuclear war, this creates a particularly dangerous situation. For even a "limited" nuclear war as the United States understands it would mean at the very start the certain death of European civilization. The United States itself could not stand aside from the flames of such a war.

Nonetheless, the United States and other NATO countries are continuing to pursue a tactic of procrastination and delay with respect to the talks designed to limit the arms race in Europe. Since 1973 the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe have been underway with no results. This despite the fact that the Warsaw Pact states have already made over 10 constructive proposals going halfway to meet the Western position. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's statement that, if they continue to hold up these talks while simultaneously building up their own military potential in Europe, then the Soviet Union will have to consider this fact, was a serious warning about the Western countries' responsibilities.

Let us recall that back in October 1979 the USSR declared its readiness to reduce the number of Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles deployed in the western regions of our country on condition that there was no additional deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in West Europe. The West declined this proposal. At the December session of the NATO Council in the same year it was decided to deploy about 600 Pershing II nuclear missiles and cruise missiles in several West European countries. The threat emerged of a new nuclear missile arms race, by which the United States and NATO seek to alter the balance of forces in Europe in their favor.

Breaking the existing vicious circle whereby the actions of one side generate counter-measures from the other is the point of the new proposal made at the 26th CPSU Congress. Its gist is that a moratorium should be imposed right now on the deployment in Europe of new medium-range nuclear missile weapons by the NATO countries and the USSR, that is, that the existing level of these weapons including, of course, U.S. forward-based weapons in this region, should be frozen both quantitatively and qualitatively. This moratorium could come into force as soon as talks on this issue are initiated and could operate until a permanent treaty is concluded on the limitation or, better still, the reduction of these nuclear weapons in Europe.

This proposal, like other Soviet peace initiatives, was welcomed with understanding and approval among broad West European public circles and sober-minded political circles aware of the need to curb the arms race and to prevent the world's slide into the abyss of nuclear catastrophe. "The moratorium mentioned by the Soviet leader L.I. Brezhnev," the West German newspaper WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU writes, "should be used to initiate talks on nuclear missile weapons in West Europe."

At the same time the champions of a "hard line" and the escalation of militarist preparations were being activated in the West, especially in the United States. The USSR's readiness to extend the zone of application of confidence-building measures seems to be meeting with approval in the West, but responsive undertakings from the Western states are being rejected in advance there. U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig and FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher hastened to call the moratorium proposal "absolutely unacceptable," fearing that its implementation might delay or, still worse, halt the program to deploy Pershing II and Tomahawk missiles in West Europe. Bonn is persistently defending the so-called dual formula originally advanced in NATO--"arms upgrading and talks." Thus people there are not renouncing their dangerous plans to deploy U.S. Euromissiles in West Europe.

This when Bonn, like Washington, is well aware that there is approximate parity in strategic armaments and medium-range missiles. Many official statements and acknowledgements have been made on this score. In Munich recently, U.S. Deputy Defense Secretary F. Carlucci stated that the nuclear balance had merely shifted from "undoubted U.S. superiority to substantial equilibrium." In an interview with the French Channel 2 television network, U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig said of the correlation of forces: "We are at a point of relative equilibrium and equivalence." Similar statements have frequently been confirmed in Bonn. That is why rejection of the Soviet proposal has generated obvious dissatisfaction in FRG public circles and sober-minded political circles. "I am depressed by the haste with which the FRG Government rejected the Soviet moratorium proposal," E. Eppler, chairman of the Social Democratic Party Organization in Baden-Wuerttemberg, stated.

Phony arguments about Soviet "superiority," as has long been the custom in the West, were needed on this occasion too to justify its own military preparations. It can be seen from the statements by U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger and other officials in the new U.S. administration that people there conceive of talks with the USSR only "from a position of strength," in other words, with the existence of military superiority.

The United States is guided by the same considerations, using every method to guard U.S. forward-based weapons against being included as a topic for the talks.

Yet these weapons are considerable. Hundreds of U.S. F-111 fighter bombers deployed at bases in Britain, aircraft on aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean and the North Sea, Pershing II missiles at FRG bases and so forth are targeted against the Soviet Union and its allies. Nor can the British and French nuclear forces be discounted.

Let us observe right away that in our time dreams of military superiority are both hopeless and dangerous. The Soviet Union--and its leaders have issued frequent warnings on this score--will not allow such superiority over itself to be created. Talks can be conducted only on the basis of the principle of parity and equal security.

Against Washington's course of undermining detente and intensifying the arms race and against its policy of threats and interference in other people's affairs the Soviet Union sets a broad package of constructive peace initiatives dictated by vital necessity and the policy of consolidating peace and detente and resisting the forces of aggression. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated at the 26th CPSU Congress, "it is perfectly obvious today that the Soviet Union and its allies are now more than ever the main bulwark of peace on earth." Let no one doubt our common determination to safeguard our interests and defend the people's socialist gains!

GENERAL CHEVROV PROPOSALS TO STRENGTHEN TRUST

OW070408 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0855 GMT 4 May 81

[Talk by Lt Gen Nikolay Fedorovich Chervov, representative of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, on "Soviet Proposals for Measures of Trust in the Military Field"--live or recorded]

[Text] [Words indistinct] initiatives put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and of important significance in the task of achieving security in Europe belong to the proposals for strengthening measures of trust in the military field.

What are these measures, what are they intended for and why must they be strengthened? Answers to these questions were given by Comrade Brezhnev in the Accountability Report to the 26th congress. He said: In recent years, as you know, hotbeds of military conflict have arisen, quite often threatening to grow into a great conflagration, first in one then in another part of the world. As experience has shown, to extinguish them is no easy task. It would be better to apply preventive measures to prevent such hotbeds from occurring.

So we are talking about measures coordinated between states which must prevent the danger of armed conflicts by providing timely information about the nature of military activities of that or another state. Such measures have been called measures of trust in international practice.

In Europe, as you know, this aim is being served by measures of trust being realized in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act. They include: obligatory notification ahead of time, by 21 days or more, of military exercises of ground forces having an overall strength of more than 25,000 men being conducted independently or together with any other air force or navy components; exchange of visits by observers to attend military exercises voluntarily and on a bilateral basis; notification ahead of time, according to one's own discretion, of large troop movements, and exchanges of military delegations on mutual terms.

As the Final Act states, notification must be made of large military exercises conducted in Europe on the territory of any participating state and also, if acceptable, in adjacent maritime areas and air space. In the case where the territory of a participating state stretches beyond the boundaries of Europe, then notification must be given only about exercises being held within 250 km of its borders facing any other European state participating in the conference. According to the Final Act, the territories of the United States and Canada are not covered by the measures of trust.

Practical application of the aforementioned measures has a short history. Their application began in 1975 in accordance with the decisions of the all-European conference. But in this short period, they have already played and continue to play a positive role in the cause of relaxation of international tensions in Europe. How is this expressed? In the fact that timely notification of military exercises, invitation of observers to them as well as exchanges of military delegations are a new undertaking, a new qualitative step in relations between states. Due to these measures mutual understanding between them is being strengthened and incorrect assessments of the military activities of one or another states, which could give rise to apprehension under conditions when other countries have no clear or timely information about the nature of such activities, are decreasing.

Consequently, measures of trust ensure to some extent the right of each state to security and deny one state or group of states the opportunity to achieve a unilateral advantage to the detriment of the security of others.

This is of great significance in Europe, where the world's largest groupings of armed forces of the two military alliances--NATO and the Warsaw Pact member-states--are concentrated.

The socialist countries, loyal to the spirit and letter of Helsinki agreement, strictly adhere to the elaborated measures of trust. The socialist countries positively assess their influence on the stabilization of the situation and have repeatedly proposed to the West that an agreement be reached on their expansion and development on the basis of accumulated experience as the Final Act envisages.

For example, the need for a broader understanding of the measures of trust between states was expressed at the November 1978 Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact. It was also proposed that measures of trust be extended to the Mediterranean area. In his 6 October 1979 speech in Berlin, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev proposed that the following agreements be reached: that notification of large military exercises of ground forces be made not 21 days ahead of schedule but even earlier and not for forces of 25,000 men, as at present, but for forces of 20,000 men; that no military exercises be held with the participation of more than 40,000 men; that timely notification be given of large air force exercises and navy maneuvers; and that notification on the movement of ground forces numbering more than 20,000 men also be given ahead of time.

The Warsaw Pact countries expressed their readiness to discuss other proposals on measures of trust aimed at decreasing the danger of an outbreak of war in Europe. Besides, they realized practical steps to decrease the level of military confrontation and limit military activities in Europe. These are more than simply measures of trust.

Everyone knows that the Soviet Union, implementing a program of peace for Europe, unilaterally withdrew a large contingent of its troops--20,000 men, 1,000 tanks and a certain amount of other military material--from the GDR.

As Leonid Ilich Brezhnev pointed out, in contrast to the NATO countries the Soviet Union for a long time now has not increased its armed forces in central Europe. The number of carriers of medium-range nuclear weapons on the territory of the European part of the USSR has not increased for more than 10 years. On the contrary, the number of medium-range missile launchers, like the power of the nuclear payloads of these missiles, has even increased somewhat. Representatives of Western countries also talk a lot about their "readiness and boldness" to adopt practical steps to ensure European security. In fact, however, no real steps on their part in the field of military detente can yet be seen. In recent years the United States has increased the number of its troops in central Europe by 25,000 men. [Video at this point shows map of the FRG pinpointing U.S. military bases, still photos showing nose of a missile, troops using sighting devices, missile on mobile launch vehicle, finger on control button, and a helmeted soldier holding an instrument] The entire territory of the FRG has practically been turned into an enormous nuclear arms depot. Despite this they intend to deploy another 108 Pershing II missiles and nearly 100 strategic cruise missiles here.

It is hardly possible to seriously think about trust and to simultaneously increase your armed forces and, in violation of the established balance of forces, to plan an additional deployment of nearly 600 U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe aimed at the socialist countries.

Now Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress, proposed to the Western countries to go for further measures of trust--to not only give notification about exercises of ground forces but about the exercises of air and naval forces as well and about all large troop movements. The Soviet Union also expressed readiness to cosiderably expand the zone of application of such measures.

Concerning this question Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said: We are prepared to extend them to the entire European part of the USSR, on the condition that the Western states make a corresponding extension of the area of measures of trust.

So we have a clear and concrete proposal, first of all, to expand the enumeration of the measures of trust themselves, to give them a more substantial nature in the military sense, and second, to expand their zone of dissemination. Making these far-reaching proposals the Soviet Union proceeds from the fact that their implementation will contribute to a decrease in the danger of an outbreak of armed conflict. Where is this concretely expressed? First, in establishing greater control over military exercises, in banning large movements and concentrations of groups of forces.

Let us take our proposal not to carry out exercises with the participation of more than 45,000 [soroka pyatidesyati tysyach] troops. Why is this measure important and extremely necessary? Primarily, because the United States and the NATO bloc are from year to year increasing the scope of their exercises and under their guise it is easy to unleash aggression.

For example, let us take the NATO autumn maneuvers "Autumn Forge" [video at this point shows film report of F-4 fighter taxiing on a runway, C-130 in camouflage paint offloading armed troops wearing berets and camouflage dress, Canadian troops in the field, tanks and antitank weapons, an airfield showing various fighters, fighter aircraft in flight, troops parachuting from C-141, helmeted combat troops moving along country road with armored vehicles and a helicopter landing on an airfield] They are held annually but in 1980 they were the largest maneuvers in the bloc's history. A total of 350,000 servicemen, 15,000 tanks and armored carriers, 2,500 aircraft and 500 navy ships participated in them. The maneuvers covered an enormous territory--from the North Pole to the coast of Africa, including the Atlantic. They were held close to the borders of socialist states and represented an open militarist rehearsal.

Even more provocative in nature are the exercises of U.S. nuclear strategic forces which are in fact held on a global scale.

The question arises--is there a need for such extensive military exercises for the normal combat training of troops? One need not be a specialist to give a negative response to this question. By their scope and by the measures conducted during their conduct, such exercises are so broad that it is difficult to distinguish them from real preparations for war. The threat of their developing into an armed conflict is extremely high. To limit the scale of the exercises and to place them under greater control would mean to lessen the danger of unleashing military aggression. Herein lies the meaning of our proposal on expanding the enumeration of measures of trust.

Unfortunately, the NATO countries have for many years now refused to accept responsibility for limiting the scale of exercises. They explain their reluctance by saying that this would supposedly be a concession to the socialist countries insofar as the socialist countries do not carry out such large-scale exercises.

The second part of our proposal--readiness to considerably expand the zone of application of the measures of trust to the entire European part of the USSR, on the condition that the Western states make a corresponding extension of the area of measures of trust--also came as a surprise to the NATO countries.

Even the leaders of the NATO countries themselves note that the Soviet proposal caught them unawares. How are they reacting to it? The openly anti-Soviet leaders declare that this is supposedly a trap for the West and that the Soviet Union supposedly wants to drive a wedge between the United States and the Western NATO countries. Therefore it follows that no Soviet proposals should be accepted. Others maintain that--supposedly as a result of Western pressure and NATO's hardline--the Soviet Union has agreed to expand the measures of trust up to the Urals. Therefore, it seems that the first part of the proposal is acceptable. As far as the second part is concerned--that is, a corresponding expansion of the zone on the part of the Western states as well--it is unacceptable to the West.

What can be said about these statements? As far as exertion of pressure on the USSR is concerned, this is apparently something said in the West as a joke. Pressure has never exerted the desired effect on the Soviet Union. Now, as far as the statement on the unacceptability of our proposal to the West is concerned, we can only be surprised by this strange position. After all, the West itself, over a period of several years beginning with Helsinki, has declared the need for expanding the zone of measures of trust--and this was normal. Now, as soon as the Soviet Union made such a proposal, for some reason it suddenly became unacceptable. To expand the zone up to the Urals unilaterally, if you will, is agreeable to NATO, yet reciprocal steps on the part of the West need not be made.

There is no good will nor any constructive approach in this position of the NATO leaders. In defining the reciprocal steps on the part of the West we should proceed from the common task of deepening the process of detente and strengthening security in Europe and from the need to contribute to a lessening of the danger of an outbreak of armed conflict.

Obviously the task should be approached with due regard for reciprocity of obligations and disallowing detriment to the interests of the security of participating sides, as the Final Act says. The equality of the states participating in the all-European conference must be ensured in their rights and obligations, in regard to measures of trust and in the all-European process as a whole.

This is precisely what the Western countries insisted on in the past when there was talk about giving the United States and Canada--non-European states--equal rights of participation in the all-European conference. Now, for some reason, they are going back on their previous statements.

To demand unilateral expansion from the Soviet Union of the zone of measures of trust means to strive for some kind of privileges for themselves as compared to others, which does not correspond with the principle of equality of rights and obligations of all states-participants in the all-European conference.

Trust must be answered with trust. There are possibilities for expanding the zone of measures of trust by the West. The socialist countries are ready to seek mutually acceptable decisions at the conference on military detente and disarmament. That conference should receive its mandate from the Madrid meeting which will resume its work on 5 May this year after a recess. The proposal of the Soviet Union creates a good basis for this.

Now here is another circumstance. The implementation of the measures for strengthening trust in the military field proposed by the Soviet Union, although not measures for practical disarmament, nevertheless will promote the advancement of the cause of disarmament insofar as they create a favorable atmosphere of trust at the arms limitation talks. Therefore, from this point of view as well, their strengthening and implementation would considerably supplement the relaxation of tensions, and would consolidate peace and security in Europe.

I thank you for your attention.

KOZHUKHAROV REBUTS WESTERN VIEWS ON CEMA OIL SALES

LD281314 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Apr, TASS--The allegations of the Western mass media that the Soviet Union is cutting constantly the deliveries of oil to CEMA countries can be assessed only as another one of the campaigns of slander that are stirred whenever socialist countries achieve success, Bulgarian economist Y. Kozhukharov writes today in the newspaper TRUD. He writes that many Western mass publications preferred to keep from mentioning the fact that the Soviet Union sells oil to CEMA countries at lowered prices.

The Soviet assistance to CEMA countries, particularly in conditions of the world energy crisis, is becoming ever more valuable, the economist writes.

The fact that in 1971-1978 alone the value of the deliveries of oil and oil products from the USSR to Bulgaria increased by nearly 550 percent refutes false allegations of bourgeois propaganda. And, as it was stressed at the 34th session of the CEMA in Prague, Soviet deliveries of oil and oil products will be maintained at the needed level in future, too. It is absolutely obvious that the noise of Western propagandists about the reduction of Soviet deliveries of oil to the CEMA countries is nothing but falsehood.

"Bulgaria has limited energy and raw material resources, therefore Soviet deliveries of fuel, mineral raw materials, metals, chemicals, artificial fertilisers and other products are of particular importance for Bulgaria," Y. Kozhukharov writes. "Due to this it has been possible to develop successfully the key branches of industry and to turn Bulgaria, a backward agrarian country, into an advanced highly developed industrial and agrarian state. While in the period from 1924 to 1944 the average annual growth of the national income of capitalist Bulgaria was 0.9 percent, the rate of growth of Bulgaria's national income in 1960-1978 was nearly seven percent and per capita national income increased by 230 percent."

"It goes without saying," the economist writes, "that Bulgaria is not only importing the necessary goods from the USSR but also supplies the USSR with various types of machinery, equipment, farm products, consumer goods and many other things. Our cooperation is equal and mutually advantageous."

"Facts and figures show that the assertions of Western theoreticians lack real basis. These assertions that are in the spirit of the bourgeois doctrine of 'divide and rule' are futile attempts at undermining the Soviet Union's relations with socialist countries."

CEMA FOREIGN TRADE GROWING, MARKETS EXPANDING

LD060402 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1636 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 May (TASS)--The volume of foreign trade of the CEMA member countries reached R224 billion in 1980, a TASS correspondent was told at the CEMA Secretariat. This constitutes an increase of 14.2 percent over that of 1979. Mutual trade, the volume of which totaled R120 billion in 1980, made up the main part of the foreign trade turnover of the CEMA countries. Deliveries of goods from the CEMA countries covered the greater part of their import needs for the major kinds of fuel, raw materials, materials, machines and equipment. This contributes to the stable development of the economies of the fraternal states. Economic ties with the capitalist states have developed dynamically. Trade turnover with them increased 18.2 percent and approached R70 billion. About 10 percent of the entire foreign trade turnover of the CEMA countries is with the developing states. The volume of trade with them increased by over one-third in 1980.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KURT WALDHEIM'S VISIT

News Conference Given

LD061806 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 6 May 81

[Report on news conference given by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim in Moscow on 6 May prior to his departure for Kiev, Waldheim remarks recorded throughout]

[Text] [Waldheim] Ladies and gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to be here with you for a press conference before I am leaving Moscow today for Kiev. Before doing so I wish to express my sincere gratitude to the Government of the Soviet Union for its kind invitation to visit the Soviet Union again and to give me in this way a chance for an exchange of views with the leaders of this country. I had yesterday extensive talks with President Leonid Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. In the several hours of talks we discussed the international situation in general as well as the crisis areas of the world. In this connection, the East-West relationship was discussed, the situation in the conflict areas like the Middle East, southern Africa, Namibia and the situation in Asia. Of course we also discussed the situation in Europe and, in general, concern was expressed about the deterioration of the international relations and the need for returning to a policy of international understanding and cooperation. I wish to thank President Brezhnev for the time he has spent with me in discussing these problems and also Foreign Minister Gromyko for the extensive talks we had. These talks were constructive and full, and, I think, very useful. It has given me a better insight in the position of the Soviet Government and especially its president towards the world problems and their views what way these problems could be solved. So I leave Moscow with a feeling of satisfaction and at the same time gratitude for having had this opportunity. I extend to the Government and to the people of the Soviet Union my very best wishes for the future.

[Announcer] Dr Kurt Waldheim, secretary general of the United Nations, speaking at a press conference in Moscow. His introduction was followed by a number of questions concerning various details of the discussion in the Kremlin. When asked whether they considered the latest Soviet proposals, Kurt Waldhwim said this:

[Waldheim] We did, of course, extensively discuss the proposals made by President Brezhnev during the recent party congress, especially the proposal concerning a special meeting of the Security Council on the highest level. We had a very fruitful exchange of views in this regard and I shall, after my return, contact delegations in order to discuss the problem with them. We did also express the usefulness of high-level meetings and, in this connection, the president also referred to the suggestion to have a summit meeting with the U.S. President. Having been in Washington shortly before I came here I was in a position to inform President Brezhnev of the talks I had in Washington and the thinking of the American Government toward the world problems and means and ways to overcome the present serious situation in international relations.

[Announcer] Answering a question about his views on the prospects of the talks on strategic arms limitation, Dr Waldheim said that success in these talks would largely depend on a restoration of confidence between East and West. Here is an excerpt of his answer.

[Waldheim] We did discuss extensively the arms race which, in my opinion, (?is truly) a very serious problem. Let's not forget that today more than $500 billion, almost $600 billion-- dollars--are spent for armaments. Think for a moment how much better this money, or at least some of this money, could be used for development in those parts of the world where there is starvation, misery--but it isn't done. There are always statements made about the importance of disarmament and, of course, we in the United Nations are dealing every year at length with this problem; resolutions are adopted but in practical terms we have to recognize that we haven't really made progress. I do not want to minimize some limited progress, but all in all we cannot say that we have achieved a breakthrough in this regard. The arms race continues unabatedly. Therefore, agreements like SALT II are important and I hope that means and ways will be found to settle the matter and to resume the talks in this regard concerning the next step. In the same way I wish to stress the importance of mutual troop reductions. Here again negotiations are underway for many years but no progress had been made. This is regrettable and I hope we will be able to overcome this crisis in the field of disarmament negotiations. But let me say one thing, lades and gentlemen, we have to see this problem in the context of the overall international situation, especially the overall East-West relationships. For me there can be no doubt that all these problems are linked in one way or another because these measures for a positive outcome of this disarmament debate needs a minimum of confidence between the nations, amongst the nations, and especially between the two greatest powers, and it is no secret to all of you and us that this confidence doesn't exist right now. There is distrust. Therefore, the effort to start confidence-building measures so that in the climate of better understanding these problems can be solved and this is not only true and important for the disarmament negotiations but certainly also for the solution of regional conflicts and interrelated problems. [sentence as heard]

[Announcer] A number of questions asked at the press conference of Kurt Waldheim in Moscow were concerned with the efforts of the United Nations in disarmament and specifically about the forthcoming second special United Nations session on disarmament. Kurt Waldheim gave his opinion of the importance of the United Nations session on disarmament due to be held in New York in 1982.

[Waldheim] This second session will be of greatest importance in my opinion especially in view of the tense international situation, and we have to concentrate in the first place on nuclear disarmament. The overkill existing right now in the world in this regard is horrifying and it is, therefore, extremely important to concentrate in the first place on nuclear disarmament, but here bilateral talks and agreements like SALT and the discussions on a regional basis concerning the mutual reduction of forces are of greatest importance. They are complementary. I think one approach does not exclude the other. I think one should have all these bilateral negotiations on the one hand, and regional negotiations like the one in Europe, and international negotiations in the framework of the United Nations. Of course, besides nuclear disarmament we have many other problems to solve like the question of chemical weapons and a number of new disastrous weaponry. All this, of course, should be subject of the session.

[Announcer] Expanding on the need for nuclear disarmament and the tasks that the United Nations are facing in that field, Dr Waldheim said this:

[Waldheim] Needless to say that the threat of a nuclear war is one of the most serious threats to the future of mankind and, therefore, I think we have to attach the greatest importance to this question.

I have discussed this extensively with President Brezhnev and there was no doubt expressed that the United Nations should play its role in finding a way out of present dilemma and we are certainly doing this.

Of course, the organization as such, let me say this in all frankness, cannot play its role as long as the member-states are not fully cooperating. Therefore, the political will of the membership is necessary in order to solve this problem. I have made repeated appeals in this regard to the members of the United Nations and I hope that the forthcoming special session on disarmament will deal extensively with this matter and, hopefully, make progress in finding solutions for this burning question.

[Announcer] The United Nations Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim also said at the press conference that the Madrid meeting of the countries signatories to the Helsinki accords is an important event that may contribute to better understanding of international problems and finding solutions to them. He said:

[Waldheim] The Madrid meeting, a followup conference of the Helsinki conference, is certainly an important effort of the European countries, governments, to find means and ways to establish better cooperation amongst the countries concerned. As you know, Helsinki has established a very important and helpful basis for better cooperation amongst the countries participating in this conference and Madrid will hopefully continue in these efforts. In my opinion, they are much more important now than ever before especially because of the tense international climate.

But what I think is very important are the confidence-building measures. I referred a moment ago to the need for such measures so that concrete problems can be solved in such a climate of confidence. Of course, there is also the question of a European disarmament conference which, I think is also an important subject and a number of other items on the agenda, so I consider this conference an important one which will hopefully make its contribution to a better understanding of the problems before us and finally lead to their solution.

[Announcer] Correspondents then asked Dr Waldheim about his discussion with the Soviet leaders connected with the situation in Afghanistan and their attitude toward the issue.

[Waldheim] Well, of course, they are fully aware of the seriousness of the situation but they stressed [words indistinct] point of view which they had put forward already in the past, namely that they are ready to withdraw as soon as foreign intervention stops and a peaceful settlement has been achieved. So it was, of course, discussed extensively in the framework of these considerations. Another question which reads: Can you give some insight into efforts to defuse the Lebanese crisis, new initiatives and Soviet reactions or plans? Well, ladies and gentlemen, certainly the Lebanon crisis was extensively discussed during the talks with both President Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Gromyko.

Evidently, this is a very serious development and I used the opportunity to discuss the matter with the Soviet Leaders. They gave me their views in this regard expressing concern about the problem. Evidently this problem has to be seen in the overall context of the Middle East crisis and, in this connection, my Soviet interlocutors gave me their views in regard to a solution of this problem. Here the suggestion for an international conference was repeated and in this connection their hope was expressed that a comprehensive solution of the Middle East would, of course, (?only) lead to, hopefully lead to, a settlement of the Lebanese crisis.

Comment on Remarks

LD061228 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 6 May 81

[by TASS commentator Harry Cousins]

[Text] Moscow, 6 May, TASS--During his visit to Moscow for talks with President Leonid Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Gromyko, United Nations General Secretary Kurt Waldheim was given a comprehensive summary of the proposals for reducing international tension outlined at the recent Soviet Communist Party Congress.

Those proposals put forward by President Brezhnev made a favourable impression on world public opinion. Reaction in many different quarters and in many different parts of the world has been that if other governments are prepared to discuss them seriously and in a similar spirit of goodwill then considerable advances can be made in reducing international tension and giant strides can be made towards removing the threat of nuclear war which hangs over the world.

Kurt Waldheim, as an international diplomat and the spokesman of the United Nations as a whole, has to express himself in carefully weighted and guarded words but it was clear from his replies to questions at his press conference before his departure from Moscow that he had been impressed by the wide-ranging nature of the Soviet proposals and by the desire of the Soviet Government and people to reach peace and understanding.

The talks between the Soviet leaders and Waldheim covered many areas of present conflict in the world but at his press conference he returned time and again to the importance of reducing tension and particularly the need to resume negotiations for preventing the outbreak of a nuclear war.

He told his audience of international journalists that during the Moscow talks there was an extensive discussion on the proposals outlined before the Soviet party congress.

He described the talks as "constructive, helpful and useful" and commented that he was leaving Moscow "with a feeling of satisfaction" and at the same time gratitude for having had the opportunity of hearing at firsthand Soviet proposals for reducing international tension.

When he returns to United Nations Headquarters he will be acquainting the delegations with an outline of the Soviet proposals and in particular with the suggestions for high level meetings including a summit meeting between the Soviet and United States presidents.

Waldheim expressed his approval of proposals for halting the arms race and for the resumption of talks on SALT II and the beginning of negotiations on SALT III. He expressed his concern at the vast expenditure on nuclear and other weapons at a time when in many areas of the world there was starvation and misery.

He referred sadly to the fact that despite efforts by the United Nations the "arms race continues unabatedly" and that no progress had been made in securing troop reductions. He said this was regrettable but stressed that it was important to see these problems in the context of the overall international situation, especially of East-West relations. He indicated that there could be no positive outcome of disarmament talks until confidence and trust between the powers and especially the two great powers had been restored.

He referred to the importance of the second session of the United Nations on disarmament and stressed that in the first place they had to concentrate on nuclear disarmament.

After referring to the various trouble spots in the world he commented with guarded optimism on the recent meeting in Madrid on European security. As he looked around the world he said he reached the conclusion that the Eruopean Continent was quiet. To his mind it was encouraging that Europe was showing considerable stability which should make its impact on other parts of the world.

But he concluded by returning once more to the vital necessity of making progress in the efforts to avert war and above all nuclear war. He said he discussed this matter extensively with President Brezhnev and there was no doubt at all that the United Nations must play its role in finding a way out of the present dilemma but for this to be achieved there must be an improvement in relations between the great powers. World public opinion will undoubtedly share the view he expresses on behalf of the world's leading organisation.

Departure From Kiev

LD070952 Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Kiev, 7 May, TASS--Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, received today U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim. In the course of their talks, which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Vladimir Shcherbitskiy and Kurt Waldheim exchanged opinion on certain aspects of the U.N. activities and the present-day international situation.

Vladimir Shcherbitskiy pointed out the importance of implementing the complex of the Soviet foreign-policy initiatives put forth by Leonid Brezhnev general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium at the 26th CPSU Congress and aimed at carrying on and extending detente, curbing the arms race, achieving disarmament and strengthening international security and peace.

In this connection Kurt Waldheim spoke highly of his meeting with Leonid Brezhnev. He said that the Soviet peace initiatives merited most serious study.

The opinion was expressed that in view of stepped-up world tensions more vigorous actions were needed on the part of the U.N. in the struggle for accomplishing its main task, that of saving mankind from the scourge of war.

Kurt Waldheim noted the Ukraine's contribution to U.N. activities in maintaining universal peace, development of international cooperation.

Today Kurt Waldheim left the USSR.

U.S. EXPULSION OF LIBYAN DIPLOMATS NOTED

LD070624 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0555 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Washington, 7 May (TASS)--The United States has taken a unilateral decision to close the People's Bureau (Embassy) of the Libyan Jamahiriyah in Washington and expel all of their staff from the country.

In reporting this, a White House spokesman once more made unfounded accusations against Libya of "violating rules of conduct" and "supporting international terrorism."

As is known, Washington calls the national liberation movement of peoples, which it is striving to crush with all its might, "international terrorism." The principled position of Libya, which is in the vanguard of the Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation and consistently opposes imperialist intrigues, is not to the liking of the United States.

PURPOSE OF HABIB'S MIDEAST MISSION CRITICIZED

LD062008 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 6 May 81

[TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev commentary: "Aggression Encouraged"]

[Text] Moscow, 6 May, TASS--It has been announced in Washington that the White House is sending former Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs Philip Habib to the Middle East as a special envoy of President Reagan. He is to visit Lebanon, Syria and only then Israel. This order of succession testifies to the effect that the White House envoy is not in a hurry to reach Tel Aviv, which is threatening aggression against Lebanon, but will go to Beirut and Damascus first in order to provide diplomatic support for the brazen claims of Israeli leaders. It is no accident that Israeli Prime Minister Begin was the first to welcome Habib's beginning Middle East visit. The U.S. and Israeli leaders, who closely coordinate their efforts to fan up the Lebanese crisis, are trying to neutralize Syria's peace-keeping efforts in Lebanon. Its units are part of the Arab deterrent forces which are in Lebanon to intercept provocative attacks by Falangist units supported by Tel Aviv.

The Tel Aviv authorities have demanded that the Syrian command withdraw its air defence units from certain areas in Lebanon and thereby allow the Israeli military to launch without hindrance aggressive raids on Lebanon. Begin threatens that if the demand is not met, Israel will strike at Lebanon and Syrian units there by the end of this week. According to Western press reports, Israeli troops on the Golan heights, captured from Syria, have been brought to a state of higher combat readiness. The United States, on its part, has sent two aircraft carriers to the Mediterranean to reinforce the United States 6th Fleet. The Pentagon keeps the mission of the aircraft carriers in close secrecy.

Israel's continued threats against Syria and its military preparations are fraught with extremely serious consequences. The United States is to bear responsibility for that. By exerting pressure on Syria, Washington encourages Israel for new aggression.

COMMENT ON WEINBERGER ADDRESS TO PUBLISHERS

LD061536 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 6 May 81

[By TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 6 May, TASS--The U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, speaking to the Association of Newspaper Publishers in Chicago on Tuesday, said that the United States must be prepared to wage a "conventional war" in any part of the globe in order, according to him, to protect the vital interests of America.

This statement on the part of the Pentagon chief constitutes, perhaps, the most outspoken statement of the present American military doctrine. Its essence lies in preparing American staging areas and military contingents to deploy in those staging areas in different parts of the planet. In the official parlance, this is called the U.S. global "military presence" which Washington intends to achieve through a steep build-up of its entire Armed Forces. Already the sole fact that the coming five years will see the U.S. military spending reach a colossal sum of 1,500 billion dollars provides a sufficient confirmation thereof.

If up till now Washington declared, "selectively" so to say, particular regions to be "the spheres of vital interests" of the USA, at present judging by the statements of Weinberger it is prepared to include in that "sphere" very nearly the whole of the globe. For otherwise, how else can one appraise the statement of the Pentagon chief that the United States must be prepared to wage wars of "any kind, any scale and in any region to protect American interests".

It is for this openly hegemonist aim that he is prepared to sacrifice the vital interests of the peoples. The American plans pose a particular threat to the developing nations. The fact is that the areas rich in mineral resources, like the area of the Persian Gulf, are the first to be declared "spheres of vital American interests" and are becoming the staging areas for the deployment of major U.S. military forces.

In giving priority to nuclear forces, the present American administration, as can be seen from Weinberger's statement, intends to continue to further build-up its nuclear potential. At the same time, however, it also counts on a further race in conventional types of armaments. While the previous U.S. administration tried to make it appear that some "limited" nuclear war was quite admissible and acceptable, at present the U.S. defence secretary is trying to complement what was done by his predecessor by proving that an "ordinary", as he puts it, war is also needed "to protect American interests". All this raving rhetoric is dictated by a desire to upset the current military-strategic balance in the world and assure a substantial military superiority for the United States.

In its drive for world domination--an objective which is adventurist and unattainable per se, Washington is going out of its way to pressure its NATO partners and Japan to draw them even deeper into the unchecked arms race, into participating in the dangerous military-strategic plans of the Pentagon. The U.S. defence secretary, who has already repeatedly attempted to goad the U.S. allies, this time directly stated that the American resources are not so great as to enable the United States to act alone. That is why the United States, according to the defence secretary, counts on increasing cooperation from its friends and allies. In reality, this looks like cooperation in maintaining conflict situations in different parts of the world.

The Soviet Union is calling for everything possible to be done in order to preserve peace on earth. It was stressed from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress that the path to the future lay not through war preparations but rather through consolidation of peace. But the chief of the Pentagon and other U.S. statesmen are calling for something different. Their calls are openly militaristic.

LAUNCH OF NEW SUB SEEN AS 'ANTI-SOVIET SPECTACLE'

LD061329 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "rejoinder" from Yu. Romanov "World Today" feature: "Blatant Instigation"]

[Text] The scandal of the U.S. submarine George Washington, which rammed and sank a peaceful Japanese vessel, is hidden somewhere in the back pages of the U.S. "free press." The U.S. press is currently filled with reports about another submarine--the San Francisco. This nuclear monster, which cost the taxpayer $333 million, was launched with pomp and ceremony the other day in Norfolk (Virginia).

The noisy ceremony turned into an anti-Soviet propaganda spectacle. U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger said that "naval forces parity does not suit the United States, which is not satisfied with equality with the Soviet Union and must have an advantage," UPI reported. The representatives of the military-industrial complex were beside themselves since such statements are always the prelude to a new arms race spiral with consequent military orders.

Bellicose and inflammatory appeals, marching military bands and applauding arms magnates--it all became an ugly cacophony. To the outsider it was as if someone were playing the old tune "Malbrough s'en va-t-en guerre...." [Marlborough satirically misspelled] on a giant barrel-organ. That is, in fact, exactly what was happening.

COMPARISON OF MIDEAST POLICY 'HYPOCRITICAL'

A comparison of the item entitled "U.S. Responsibility for Lebanese Situation Viewed," subheaded "Policy 'Hypocritical,' published in the 1 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page A 2 with PRAVDA of 1 May reveals the following variations:

On page A 3, paragraph one, last line, PRAVDA reads: "...patriotic forces of Lebanon? And are rightwing Christian groupings such as the reactionaries of the Al-Kata'ib Party (Phalangists), and also the separatists of the traitor Haddad, who has settled in southern Lebanon, not helping the United States in this? The Israeli military's concentrated attacks on the Palestinians and the bombing and shelling of peaceful Lebanese cities and villages which had been going on for a number of years began to escalate because Washington--again--announced a crusade against national liberation movements."

Paragraph two, line three, PRAVDA reads: "...U.S. administration, Israel has become so insolent that it is going beyond all bounds in its violations of international law and legality and behaves in a..."

The same paragraph, line eight, PRAVDA reads: "...the fact that Washington has abandoned even the purely verbal restrictions that the Carter administration imposed on the use of arms bearing the mark 'Made in USA' by the Israeli..."

The same paragraph, least line, PRAVDA reads: "...of the country. And here the Phalangists have borrowed their Israeli allies' experience in order to create fortified installations around Zahleah. There is every reason to claim that this was not managed without the participation of 'advisers' sent from Tel Aviv. Israel's Zionist elite has assumed the role of 'referee' in the Lebanese crisis, though no one has empowered it to do so. It is using the Washington-issued mandate for international brigandage in order to continuously bomb and shell whole regions of Lebanon, killing peaceful inhabitants and destroying cities and villages."

AMBASSADOR INTERVIEWED ON KAMPUCHEAN CONFERENCE

BK011500 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 1 May 81

[Text] Soviet Ambassador Yuriy Ivanovich Kuznetsov said during an interview that the Soviet Union might consider attending the international conference, preparations for which are now underway, if it is based on conditions more reasonable than the present ones, even if the results of the conference would once again be negative.

Kuznetsov said the Soviet Union will not attend the conference if the Pol Pot regime still maintains its UN seat and if the Kampuchean issue is on the agenda. The Soviet Union might, however, consider attending the conference if it is held for the purpose of seriously trying to solve the problem and to achieve peace in Southeast Asia and if it does not constitute interference in the internal as well as external affairs of Kampuchea.

Kuznetsov said he did not want to go into the details of this question since he had not read the message of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim in full. He had only read about it in the the press, which might not have carried the full text. The Soviet ambassador said the international conference, first reported to be convened in May, has been postponed to July because the United Nations needs time to make preparations for it. With the postponement, the United Nations will have enough time for planning since the issue is a big problem and thus requires a great deal of preparation. He believed Kurt Waldheim will discuss the matter with the Soviet leaders during his planned visit to the Soviet Union next month.

Little Support for Sihanouk

BK011512 H ng Kong AFP in English 1304 GMT 1 May 81

[Excerpts] Bangkok, 1 May (AFP)--Soviet Ambassador to Thailand Yuriy Kuznetsov, in an exclusive interview with the semi-official THAI NEWS AGENCY (TNA), has reaffirmed that the Soviet Union would not participate in a proposed international conference on Cambodia.

But, according to the TNA, the Soviet envoy said Soviet participation might be forthcoming if the proposed conference changed its focus from Cambodia to concentrate on what he called real problems of peace in Southeast Asia.

In making the point, the envoy reportedly reiterated Moscow's stand that an international conference on Cambodia would be tantamount to interfering in that country's internal affairs.

He also restated the Soviet stand that problems of peace in Southeast Asia should be negotiated by countries within the region. He added that this should take place before they are thrashed out at an international level.

Meanwhile, the Soviet envoy appeared to have hedged questions put by the TNA on Prince Norodom Sihanouk's role in the Cambodian issue.

Asked if Moscow would support Sihanouk's comeback, the envoy was quoted as saying that this would be a matter for the Cambodian people to decide.

However, the envoy noted that the prince had been out of the country for a long time and his views had been often rejected by Beijing which backs the Khmer Rouge.

OLENICHEV ON PZPR PRIORITIES FOR NINTH CONGRESS

LD061112 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1900 GMT 5 May 81

[Viktor Olenichev Warsaw dispatch]

[Text] The coming period of a little more than 2 months will be important for the PZPR. In this period the immediate preparations will be made for the ninth party congress. In accordance with the recent PZPR Central Committee plenum's decision, the congress will be held 14-18 July.

The plenum adopted the agenda of the congress and established what documents are to be discussed. The course of the plenum and the questions discussed at it have attracted great attention not only in Poland. In appraising its results, Jerzy Putrament, the well-known writer, said that the plenum disappointed those who had hoped for sensations and pleased those who had expected specific solutions. In this sense it has made a considerable contribution to the normalization of the situation in the country. [passage indistinct]

Regardless of their generation, the Poles consider that the key to the solution of the complex problems facing Poland is in the party's hands. This has been confirmed by the meetings held between the members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and work collectives and by the congress held in late April by the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, in whose ranks are more than 2 million young people. This is why there is good reason to expect not only communists, but also United Peasant Party and Democratic Party members, nonparty people, representatives of the trade union movement and other organizations to take part in the discussion leading up to the Ninth PZPR Congress. All the more since the discussion will be focused on a problem of importance for the whole nation, that is, the preparation of a specific program which will not only enable the country to emerge from its crisis, but also to move on.

Precongress debates will be concerned not only with economics. They will comprise a wide circle of problems. This is connected with the political struggle in the country. The object of this struggle is the achievements of socialism, that is, all that the Polish people have achieved with hard work during the postwar period, and Poland's position in the world.

At the recent PZPR Central Committee plenum reference was made to the systematic campaign being waged in the West in connection with Poland and to those elements inside the country which are trying to exploit the crisis situation in their own interest which is far from the interests of People's Poland.

All this requires that the party consolidate its ideological unity and close the ranks on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. This has been raised at recent party meetings in various parts of Poland. As Henryk Beniaszewski, worker of the synthetic fiber factory in the city of Torun, said at the PZPR Central Committee plenum, the main question now is that of adherence to ideology, principles and discipline in the party.

POLISH MINERS' UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES IN USSR

LD070843 Moscow TRUD in Russian 28 Apr 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] At the invitation of the USSR Coal Industry Workers' Union Central Committee, a delegation of the Polish mineworkers' branch trade union headed by L. Kubicki, secretary of the trade union's main board, has arrived in Moscow.

The delegation members were received by AUCCTU Secretary K. Yu. Matskyavichyus, and also by the leadership of the Coal Industry Workers Union Central Committee. During their stay in our country the guests from Poland are to visit Donetsk, where they will see Soviet miners' working and living conditions, and arealso to take part in the May Day celebrations in Red Square.

UNION OF SOCIALIST POLISH YOUTH CONGRESS HELD

LD061541 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 81 p 3

[Report by TASS correspondent A. Potemkin: "Congress Completed"]

[Text] Warsaw--The Extraordinary Third Congress of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP]--the country's largest youth organization--has completed its work in the Polish capital's Hall of Congress. For 5 days the 1,600 delegates talked about the directions of their union's activity.

Taking part on the work of the congress were S. Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

Today's younger generation is the most educated section of the Polish people, a generation which has not known the horrors of war, S. Kania said in his speech to the congress delegates. The Polish youth must always remember that it was socialism which gave them all this. S. Kania urged the young people to give all their abilities to labor for the benefit of a socialist Poland.

The ZSMP Main Board report stressed that common goals and tasks unite the ZSMP and the PZPR. The ZSMP is seeking to struggle with the party for the people's future.

The delegates adopted a new charter for the organization, a program of activity and a number of other documents.

Those taking part in the youth forum warmly welcomed the greetings addressed to the congress from the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee.

The congress elected new leading organs for the union. Jerzy Jasklervia was elected chairman of the ZSMP Main Board.

PRAVDA REPORTS RCP DELEGATION'S TALKS, ACTIVITIES

LD061037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 81 p 4

[TASS report under the general headline: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the RCP a delegation of RC party workers led by E. Feder, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Bihor County RCP Committee, visited the Soviet Union from 20 through 28 April.

The Romanian comrades familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience in the sphere of party leadership of the work of the national economy's fuel and energy sectors.

The guests had meetings and talks in the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Department, the Estonian CP Central Committee, the Tulskiy Obkom, the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and visited a number of enterprises and scientific research institutes.

V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received the delegation and had a friendly talk with it which was attended by A.I. Volskiy, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Department, and also T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR.

PRAVDA VIEWS FIRST-ROUND VOTING IN FRENCH ELECTION

LD061303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 81 p 5

[Yuriy Kharlanov "Commentator's Column": "Between Rounds"]

[Text] Paris--The French election campaign has further intensified following the publication of the final results of the voting in the first round of the presidential election.

The press points out that the difference in the number of votes won in the first round by the remaining candidates for the Presidency of the republic was marginal: just over 2 percent in V. Giscard d'Estaing's favor. If you add the votes for the other candidates in the first round, according to whether they belong to the ruling coalition or to parties and groupings of the left, the gap is smaller still. What is more, the just under 4 percent of votes cast for environmentalist candidate B. Ladonde, who is not declaring his political affiliations, remains an unknown quantity. The situation could also change if the turnout for the second round of voting is considerably higher than for the first.

The political groupings whose candidates failed to reach the second round are now declaring their positions. J. Chirac, chairman of the Rally for the Republic Party (RPR), has declared his intention of voting for the incumbent president. Most of the RPR's leading lights have already joined the active campaign of support for V. Giscard d'Estaing. Leaders of minor left and leftist parties and groupings have declared their support for the Socialist Party candidate.

At Tuesday's French Communist Party Central Committee plenum communists analyzed in detail the current political situation in the country. In the plenum documents French communists resolutely reaffirmed that the aims of their struggle remain unaltered: to defend the working people's vital interests and to combat the policy of big capital.

In a resolution adopted at the plenum the French Communist Party Central Committee says, addressing the French electorate: "With a view to creating the best possible conditions for broadening the struggle for the satisfaction of the working people's basic demands, carrying out essential democratic and anticapitalist reforms and forming a government of left unity with the participation of communists therein we urge you to vote for the socialist candidate Francois Mitterrand in the second round."

Speaking on television G. Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, reminded viewers that the communists are putting forward a consistent program for defending the working people's interests which was supported by 4.5 million voters and is also shared by many of those who for reasons of election tactics voted for F. Mitterrand in the first round.

On May 10 French voters will decide which of the two candidates will serve a 7-year term of office as president of the republic. It is the importance of this choice which is making the election campaign so charged and keenly fought.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON THATCHER TOUR OF INDIA, GULF

LD061053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 81 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by V. Skosyrev under the rubric "On International Topics": "As Traveling Saleswoman"]

[Text] London--British Prime Minister M. Thatcher has completed a tour which lasted several days during which she visited India and also a number of Persian Gulf states. The trip can be viewed on two levels. One is commercial. Wherever she went M. Thatcher, like an insistent saleswoman, promoted the interests of the British military-industrial monopolies. The head of the British Government also performed a messenger's role for Washington, which would like to involve South Asian and Middle Eastern countries in the plans for global confrontation with the Soviet Union.

The "Soviet military threat" and the creation of the Rapid Deployment Force within the NATO framework were the topics the London delegation brought up for discussion during the talk in Dehli, the local press reports. But if the British Foreign Office had any illusions about the possibility of influencing India's position they were quickly dispelled. As THE OBSERVER remarked, in her conversations with Indira Gandhi, M. Thatcher unconditionally supported U.S. policy and that was the main reason for the profound differences between the two leaders.

Although India maintains broad economic and cultural ties with the former colonial mother country and remains in the Commonwealth, the states' foreign policies are based on fundamentally different principles. Britain is a member of NATO while India plays a leading role in the Nonaligned Movement. This was bound to affect the British-Indian talks. India condemned the transformation of Diego Garcia Island, nominally under British jurisdiction, into the U.S. Armed Forces' chief strong point in the Indian Ocean. London and Delhi are even more acutely divided on the question of rearming Pakistan.

Let us remember that Britain endorses the United States' intention to initiate massive supplies of modern weapons to Islamabad on the pretext of "defending" the border with Afghanistan. Not only does it endorse it but, for its part, it is vigorously urging Gen Ziaul Haq to give more active assistance to Afghan counterrevolutionaries entrenched in Pakistani territory. It was for that purpose that British Foreign Secretary Carrington went to Pakistan in March. In Delhi the visitor from London was bluntly informed that India regards such actions by the West as a threat to its security and to the stability of the entire region.

As for British-Indian bilateral relations, currently the most delicate question is the discrimination against Indian immigrants resident in Britain.

If in India the head of the British Government encountered severe criticism, the atmosphere in Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates was not so highly charged. Here the interlocutors found a common language more easily. M. Thatcher pressed Riyadh and neighboring capitals to acquire British Hawk fighters, anti-aircraft missiles and even tanks.

The proposals on British military deliveries got a favorable hearing. But the idea of deploying the NATO Rapid Deployment Force in the Persian Gulf was coolly received. Why? As Western commentators noted during the visit, the Persian Gulf countries' leaders' fear of undermining their prestige in the eyes of the other Arab countries prevailed.

The only point where it seemed the trip was not beset by disagreements was Oman. But this was to be expected. In fact Sultan Qabus' continuing presence is entirely due to London's support.

In Saudi Arabia M. Thatcher expressed regret that for too long Britain had paid little attention to the Middle East. Now the Tories are in a hurry to make up for lost time by forcing weapons, specialists and even a permanent Western military "presence" on the Persian Gulf countries. "Attention" of a very dangerous kind, as we can see.

NATO'S 'MILITARIST DEMONSTRATIONS' IN BALTIC HIT

LD051545 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 May 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Fueling Tension"]

[Text] Copenhagen--The NATO command is mounting routine militarist demonstrations in various parts of the Baltic, in which warships, transport vessels and also combat and transport aircraft are participating.

Missile boats of the Danish, Norwegian and FRG navies and also a considerable proportion of the combat aircraft of the Danish Air Force are participating in the exercises, which have been code-named "Bold Game." These maneuvers will last until 19 May.

NATO naval maneuvers, in which the chief role is allocated to detachments of Danish, Norwegian and FRG minelayers and sweepers, began almost simultaneously in the western Baltic. In all, as the press reports, approximately 50 ships of the Danish, Norwegian, British, Netherlands and FRG Navies are now concentrated in this region.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES PANHELLENIC SOCIALIST GROUP

LD062140 Moscow TASS in English 2056 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 May, TASS--An aggravation of the world situation in the cold-war spirit, which has been brought about by an "attempt by reactionary circles to hinder the peoples' striving for social progress, detente and peace", has been stated by representatives of the CPSU and the members of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) delegation led by A. Tsochadzopoulos, member of the Executive Bureau of the PASOK Central Committee. Taking part in the meeting, which took place at the CPSU Central Committee, on the Soviet side were Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, the first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

The sides emphasized necessity to achieve, through invigoration of all the progressive forces, an end to the arms race, and stronger trust and mutual understanding among the peoples.

Representatives of the CPSU emphasized that, in the opinion of the CPSU, "a contribution by the socialist, workers' and social democratic parties which have a considerable political weight, to the cause of strengthening peace, to improving the international situation, to rebuffing fascism, racism and reaction's onslaught on the political rights of the working people can be much greater than it is today."

The PASOK delegation, in accordance with the statement made by the PASOK Chairman Andreas Papandreou at the latest conference of the leaders of the socialist parties of southern Europe in Paris, in which he described the proposals set out by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 26th Congress of the CPSU, as sincere and positive, pointed out that "these proposals can become the basis for immediate start of negotiations with a view to easing international tension, to reducing the arms race between the member-states of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organisation in order to avoid danger of a thermonuclear war."

The CPSU and the PASOK are stating that it is necessary that all the peoples of the region intensify struggle to make the Mediterranean a sea of peace and brotherhood.

BRIEFS

ORDER FOR GAS PIPELINES--Moscow, 5 May, TASS--"A contract on the delivery to the USSR of 550,000 tons of large-diametre pipes for trunk gas pipelines signed between the Soviet association Promsyryeimport and the Mannesmann concern has become a noticeable event in Soviet-West German business cooperation," a TASS correspondent was told by Aleksey Pekin, director of the firm Promtrubimpport which is a part of the association. Aleksey Pekin is just back from the FRG where as a member of a Soviet delegation he took part in the talks with the West German concern and the signing of the contract. Mannesmann is a traditional trade partner of Promsyryeimport and the biggest supplier of pipes for trunk gas pipelines to the Soviet Union. During the past two decades Promsyryeimport purchased from the West German concern more than six million tons of such pipes. Pipes supplied by Mannesmann are used for the building of pipelines that deliver gas from Siberia to the European part of the USSR and to countries that import Soviet gas, including the FRG. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 5 May 81 LD]

COMMENTARY DENIES 'MISSILE ISSUE' IN LEBANON

LD062138 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 6 May 81

[Rafael Arutyunov commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] At a time when the whole world is perturbed at the tragic events in Lebanon which are threatening to turn into a wide dispute in the Middle East, Tel Aviv and Washington, and Cairo in their wake, are trying to distort the essence and the causes of the Lebanese crisis. Their propaganda organs have issued a lie to the effect that a missile danger has been created by Syria, but as Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam stated on returning from his talks with the Lebanese leaders, there is no missile issue, and the leaders of Lebanon and Syria are only preoccupied in discussing a peaceful solution to the Lebanese crisis.

In fact, the inventors of the lie of the so-called missile issue are deliberately overlooking the clear fact that the Syrian presence in Lebanon is not a cause but a result of the Lebanese crisis which has been created and fanned by the Israeli aggressors and their agents following Camp David.

It is common knowledge that Syrian forces entered Lebanon not as a result of a decision made in Damascus but according to a decision issued by an Arab summit. They form a part of the Arab deterrent forces in Lebanon. These forces constitute a serious obstacle to the achievement of Israel's plans which are hostile to Lebanon and the Palestinians--Israel, whose leaders are dreaming of ousting these forces from Lebanon. That is what the Israeli prime minister, Begin, and no one else is calling for. As usual Washington and Cairo have stood by him--the partners of Tel Aviv in the Camp David plot against the Arabs.

U.S., PAKISTAN INTRIGUING AGAINST IRANIAN REGIME

NC062210 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 6 May 81

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Text] The U.S. press is continuing to comment in detail on the results of the visit Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi made to the United States and write that allegedly neighboring countries, namely Iran, are unduly expressing concern about Washington's decision to grant $400 million annually in military aid to Pakistan.

Our analyst Igor Sheftunov writes: When words do not conform with realities, then one should always judge on the basis of reality, and reality very clearly manifests Pakistan's aggressive policy toward its neighbors. For instance, a year ago Afghanistan proposed to Pakistan that talks be held on the establishment of good-neighborly relations, but instead of doing so Pakistan has set up tens of bases along the Afghan border where brigands, under the supervision of U.S. and PRC advisers, receive military training and are then sent to Afghanistan. In cooperation with the U.S. and PRC hegemonists, Pakistan is diligently involved in the undeclared war against Afghanistan, a neighboring country.

As far as India, Pakistan's other neighbor, is concerned, it should be said that so far India has been the target of Pakistan's armed attacks on three occasions. The Indian Government rightly and opportunely believes that the flood of U.S. arms now heading toward Pakistan has increased the danger of new aggressive intrigues against India. Indian External Affairs Minister Rao has stressed that the delivery of a large quantity of modern U.S. arms to Pakistan endangers South Asian stability and peace.

Pakistan's intrigues against the Islamic Republic of Iran have also intensified. As we know, imperial Iran followed an extremely friendly policy toward Ziaul Haq's regime and on Washington's orders it had placed about $1.5 billion at his disposal. But now Pakistan, which is receiving aid from Washington, has in mind Washington's hostile policy on Iran.

Pakistan's unfriendly policy toward the new Iran is extremely clear. The Lebanese newspaper ASH-SHA'B reported last year that under the leadership of the CIA, groups have been formed on Pakistani territory that are being trained and then sent to Iran on subversive missions. The abortive anti-Iranian activities of the U.S. militarists in Iran's Tabas region which met a disgraceful defeat last year showed that a large number of U.S. agents who have been trained in Pakistan are not only active in Tehran but throughout Iran. Iranian Majlis deputy Tatari rightly and opportunely requested late last year that steps be taken to put an end to Pakistan's intervention in Iran's domestic affairs. Subversive activities have especially increased and are intensifying in Sistan and Baluchistan, which border Pakistan.

As a result of Agha Shahi's U.S. visit, an agreement has been reached between the two countries on the establishment of U.S. bases on Pakistani territory in areas bordering Iran. All these military activities require large expenses. The U.S. decision to grant $400 million annually in military aid to Pakistan shows that subversive activities from Pakistanti territory against southwest Asian countries, namely Iran, will take place on a vaster scale.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES SPECIAL MOROCCAN ENVOY IN MOSCOW

LD060918 Moscow TASS in English 0802 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 May, TASS--Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov today received in the Kremlin at the request of the Moroccan side special representative of King Hassan II K. Lamrani. He turned over the message of the head of the Moroccan state addressed to the General Scretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

During the conversation that passed in a friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of opinions on matters of bilateral Soviet-Moroccan relations and on some international problems of mutual interest.

TASHKENT DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MARRAKESH 6 MAY

GF061837 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] A Tashkent municipal government delegation headed by (?Mayor) (Vahip Kasimov) left the capital by air today enroute to Marrakesh, Morocco. The objective of the visit is to conclude the signing of an agreement that will give new momentum to relations and solidarity between the two sister cities, Tashkent and Marrakesh.

SKOBOLEV VIEWS U.S.-SOUTH AFRICAN FRIENDSHIP

LD031940 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 3 May 81

[Text] The American State Department has announced that the South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha is to make an official visit to Washington 14 May. TASS Observer Geliy Skobolev makes this comment.

The report has not come as a surprise to those who closely follow the shaping of the American administration's so-called new approach to African problems in general and the new platform for relationships with the racist regime in Pretoria in particular. The main direction of the new course was formulated by President Reagan. He described South Africa as a friendly [word indistinct] country of vital strategic and economic importance for the United States. Some aspects of this course took shape during the African tour of the Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker. The results of his diplomatic probing and the African countries' attitude towards Washington's political schemes are well-known. The State Department envoy met with strong objections and a cool reception in independent African countries. At the same time he [words indistinct] the leaders of the racist regime on a common stand and common views.

In this context Pieter Botha's coming visit to Washington should evidently be regarded as the final act in establishing the Washington-Pretoria axis. The White House cannot but realize that this move is sure to cause a strong negative reaction in the independent African countries which justly see in the deal a grave threat to their security and to the interests of Africa's peaceful development. (?Yet) Washington is prepared to welcome the racist premier, and this can only be regarded as a brazen challenge to the African people and confirmation of the policy of giving every support to the most reactionary regimes around the world. The present American administration looks upon these regimes as its stronghold as it pursues a global policy of domination intended to ensure the predatory interests of American monopolistic capital.

GORBACHEV, TIKHONOV, DOLGIKH, BAYBAKOV AT MEETING

LD062342 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] A solemn meeting took place in Moscow today devoted to the 60th anniversary of Gosplan and the planning organizations in the country set up on the initiative of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Comrades Gorbachev, Tikhonov, Dolgikh and other official figures including scientists and representatives of the public were in the presidium. Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, presented a report.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS INTERNATIONAL MUSIC FESTIVAL

LD061110 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 May, TASS--"I believe that the international festival of modern music, first in the USSR, and the vast interest that is shown in it by broad audience enables the composers and performers to become aware again of the lofty responsibility of an artist in the world of today and to find correct guides and inspiration for their creativity," Tikhon Khrennikov said.

The chairman of the organizing committee of the festival, head of the USSR Union of Composers welcomed today the guests of the festival and Muscovites in the Grand Hall of the Moscow Conservatoire where the festival of modern music opened. More than 200 guests from 28 countries arrived for the festival.

A warm response to the idea of the holding of the Moscow festival, its noble motto "Music for humanism, for peace and friendship among nations," confirm again that the great humanistic ideals of art are living, that they continue inspiring artists of the whole world, Tikhon Khrennikov said.

We see the meaning of our festival above all in showing how much beautiful music has been created and is being created by composers of different countries in the twentieth century, he said. This music justly wins recognition since it is glorifying and asserting the ideals of peace and humanism, of the good and justice, he said.

Tikhon Khrennikov then read out Leonid Brezhnev's message of greetings to the participants and guests of the international music festival in Moscow. It says, specifically, that "there is no doubt that the Moscow meeting will become a remarkable milestone in the development of international cooperation of masters in culture." "The responsibility of an artist to society increases immeasurably in the conditions of the present-day international situation. There is at present no goal more important and lofty than the strengthening of universal peace. People active in the sphere of music participate effectively in the solution of this task."

The speakers at the opening of the festival were Mayor of Moscow Vladimir Promyslov, President of the International Music Council Frank Callaway, Australia, Indian musician Narayana Menon, Ernst Mayer, GDR, Italian composer Franco Mannuno, who later participated in the performance of his cantata to the words by Soviet poetesses, the cantata that written expressly for the Moscow festival.

"The Ode to the Ending of the War", written by Sergey Prokofyev in May 1945, the oratorio by Carl Orff "Carmina Buran" and Igor Stravinskiy's "The Wedding" were also performed today. The concert was attended by the alternative member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of culture of the USSR, Petr Demichev.

Works of composers from 25 countries that are classics of the twentieth century music will be performed for seven days in Moscow. Such outstanding composers as Yasushi Akutagawa of Japan, Polish composers Witold Liutoslawski and Krzysztof Penderecki and Robert Sanchez Ferrer of Cuba will conduct the performance of their works.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF SALYUT-6 MISSION, EXPERIMENTS

LD061114 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 May, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from Mission Control Centre:

The Soviet Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh are in their 55th day in space.

The crew of the orbital complex is preparing scientific equipment for forthcoming investigations and performs scheduled operations on cultivating plants in "space greenhouses."

The cosmonauts are also busy doing physical exercises on the veloergometer and a set of training equipment composed of a running track, chest expanders and absorbers which create pressure on bones and muscles.

According to the results of radio conversations with the crew and medical control data, the state of health of Vladimir Kovalenok and Viktor Savinykh is good.

Yesterday the crew devoted much time to geophysical survey work for various branches of science and national economy. A technical experiment was conducted on testing the future systems of thermal regulation. Individual elements of the station's structure were photographed.

In line with the programme of space materialogy, the melting was completed at the electric heating furnance "Splav" started on April 29. Its objective was to produce a monocrystal of the semiconducting material cadmium-mercury-tellurium in zero gravity.

The flight of the Soviet orbital research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz T-4 is proceeding normally.

SHESTOPALOV INTERVIEWED ON WORLD WAR II VICTORY

LD061116 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1955 GMT 5 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 May (TASS)--The victory of Soviet people in the Great Fatherland War has demonstrated the might of our socialist fatherland, of the armed forces and of our social order as well as the invincible force of communist ideas. This was stated by Col Gen Eng Nikolay Shestopalov.

The deputy defense minister of the USSR gave an interview to a TASS correspondent on the eve of the 36th anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory in the Great Fatherland War. Shestopalov stressed: The German Fascist Army was the most powerful and the best trained among the capitalist states' armies. However, the superiority in forces and facilities created in the prewar period and the suddenness of the attack did not help Fascist Germany. The party and the Soviet people counterposed the enemy with insurmountable forces brought about thanks to the advantages of the socialist order: the high moral and combat qualities of the soldiers and officers, their profound loyalty to the cause of the party and the Soviet homeland, the unswerving will for victory and heroism on a mass scale.

The troops of Poland and Czechoslovakia, and at the end of the war those of Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania, fought bravely against the Fascists shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Army, stated the deputy minister.

The Yugoslav Peoples' Liberation Army fought bravely against the Hitlerites. The resistance movement played an important role attaining victory. We value the contribution to the cause of victory made by the allies in the anti-Hitlerite coalition--the people of Britain and the USA.

Nevertheless, the main burden of the most cruel war was born by the Soviet people. In our theater of military actions 607 divisions of the Fascist bloc were routed. The allied troops have routed 176 divisions of the Fascist bloc.

Shestopalov stressed: The results of the Great Fatherland War are a severe lesson of history, a formidable warning to all those who are fond of military adventures. At the same time, these results teach us to be highly vigilant. This severe trial has once again confirmed the vital force of Leninist ideas on the strengthening of the defense capacity of the country and on maintaining the armed forces at a high and constant degree of combat readiness.

While fulfilling the patriotic and internationalist duty and inspired by the historic decisions of the 26th Communist Party Congress, the sons and grandchildren of those who have forged the victory in the ranks of the army and navy are resiliantly mastering the art of warfare [voyennoye delo], are persistently learning how to master equipment and weapons, and are learning to act by using all their strength in all conditions and at any time of night or day. The armies of the Warsaw Treaty member states stand on guard over peace and socialism in a single formation with the Soviet Armed Froces.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MARSHAL V.A. SUDETS REPORTED

LD061958 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1643 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 May (TANJUG)--Marshal Vladimir Aleksandrovich Sudets, Hero of the Soviet Union and National Hero of Yugoslavia, died suddenly in Moscow today at the age of 75. He held the rank of Soviet Air Force Marshal since 1955. In October 1944, Marshal Sudets was in command of the Soviet Air Force Corps which, together with units of the Yugoslav People's Liberation Army, took part in the final operations for the liberation of Belgrade and, later, in fighting on the Srem front. Marshal Sudets was the commander-in-chief of the Soviet Anti-Aircraft Defense Forces and deputy minister of defense in the period from 1962 to 1966, candidate member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.